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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	New York, N.Y.
4	V •	21 Cr. 3 (JSR)
5	STEVE ROSADO,	
6	Defendant.	
7	x	Sentencing
8		April 28, 2022 11:00 a.m.
9		11.00 a.m.
10	Before:	
11	HON. JED S. RAKOFF,	
12		District Judge
13		
14	APPEARANCES	
15	DAMIAN WILLIAMS	
16	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York	
17	BY: JONATHAN BODANSKY JANE CHONG	
18	Assistant United States Attorneys	
19	FEDERAL DEFENDERS OF NEW YORK	
20	Attorneys for Defendant BY: MARISA CABRERA	
21	DI. MAKIDA CADIKBIKA	
22		
23	Also Present:	
24	S.A. Elizabeth Jensen, FBI	
25	S.A. Thomas Thompson, FBI	

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(Case called).

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Will the parties please identify themselves for the record.

MR. BODANSKY: Good morning, your Honor. AUSA
Bodansky and Jane Chong for the government. We are joined by
Special Agents Tom Thompson and Elizabeth Jensen.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MS. CABRERA: Good morning, your Honor. Marisa Cabrera, of Federal Defenders, on behalf of Mr. Rosato.

THE COURT: Good morning.

All right. So, we are here for sentencing.

The first item of business is to calculate the guidelines. So the probation office in the presentence report calculates it as a total offense level of 36, a criminal history category of V, and a guideline range, which is not binding on the Court, but which the Court must consider, of 292 to 365 months.

Any disagreement with that from the government?

MR. BODANSKY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Any from the defense?

MS. CABRERA: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: So the Court also agrees and will adopt that calculation, and it also will adopt the presentence report.

So there is, of course, a mandatory minimum here, but

we need to talk about what the sentence should be under Section 3553(a) of Title 18.

So let me hear first from defense counsel, then from government counsel, then from the defendant if he wishes to be heard.

And why don't you go to the rostrum and then you can take off your mask there.

MS. CABRERA: Thank you, Judge.

Your Honor, 15 years is a sufficiently harsh, punitive, and deterrent sentence. Even with the minimum sentence of 15 years, Mr. Rosato will be released at the earliest when he is 57 years old. And even that might not be right because, upon the conclusion of his sentence, he will be evaluated for civil confinement and, from that time on, the BOP will make a determination as to whether or not he is an appropriate candidate for civil confinement, and then he will then execute a remainder of time in BOP custody apart from the incarceratory sentence.

Fifteen years would simply allow the BOP to make an earlier evaluation if further intensive sex offender treatment is necessary for Mr. Rosato, and we would ask this Court to --

THE COURT: Well, it does seem that he did not -- that his prior training did not relieve him from committing the instant offense.

MS. CABRERA: Well, we would disagree with that

characterization, your Honor. From 20 --

THE COURT: Well, you are not disagreeing that he committed the instant offense.

MS. CABRERA: Correct. However, we are arguing that he was in fact rehabilitated for that time. However, with the pandemic—a once in a lifetime event—he in effect relapsed. All of the tools that he had learned from Gowanda sex offender treatment, all of the treatment programs that he had done, and all of the tools that he had employed, he had an apartment, he had a social life, he had a girlfriend of an appropriate age. He participated in guitar lessons and Comic Con. He went to concerts, movies. He had an incredibly to robust social life. And these were the tools that allowed him to ensure that he was not reoffending.

And he recognizes and, quite frankly, the Courts agree, the New York State of Board of Examiners, first, he contacted appellate counsel at the Center for Appellate Litigation to file a petition called modification of the sex offender registry. He was originally designated a level III, the highest risk of reoffense. They reviewed his history, they reviewed his — the fact that he was employed, his connections, and all of the factors that I had just noted to your Honor, and they determined that a reduction to a level II was appropriate, that they would not oppose it. And Judge Merchan, out of the New York State Supreme Court, agreed and reduced his level to a

level II.

While there is no disputing that he did in fact commit this offense and that the offense is incredibly serious,

Mr. Rosato, I think, through his history has shown that he can be rehabilitated, that he is amenable to it. And I would say his conduct while he's been incarcerated is really a testament to that fact.

Your Honor has seen plenty of defendants appear before you who simply have said I haven't participated in programming at the facility because there has been no programming, and that's been correct. However, Mr. Rosato, on his own volition, has sought out rehabilitative programming outside of MDC that he's been able to do with Emma Familli, a social work intern at our office, who is actually here today. Mr. Rosato has completed a host of programs related to his sex offender conduct, personal responsibility, healthy relationships. He's received a GED tutor certificate. He completed a Gospel of John bible study course, and the vast — I think maybe with the exception of the GED tutor certificate and perhaps the healthy relationship certificate everything else has been on his own. He's worked on a weekly basis with Ms. Familli, and he sought that out. He did that on his own.

I think it really goes to show you his interest and his investment in his future and his self. This is a person who wanted to become an attorney, and he took all the steps to

do that. You know, he started off with an internship program where — once he was released from state custody in 2013, he started off with an internship program, working with Gary Villanueva, and he did such an amazing job that Mr. Villanueva hired him full-time after the internship ended.

He then continued on to other areas of work, the most recent being immigration work for the Law Office of Adam Kopochian. And as you can see from the letters of Mr. Kopochian and Mr. Villanueva, as well as all of his colleagues at these offices where he's previously worked, I mean, he's really done incredible for himself during that time that he was out. As your Honor even believed, the motions that he had filed that we later withdrew, your Honor believed that to be written by an attorney.

He's an incredibly smart, bright man and, you know, it's been painful, I think, this process, not just only for, you know, all those involved, including his family, which, by the way, is here. His father is here, as well as his aunt. But I think it's really been a painful prospect for him just in terms of what's been lost for himself and his future.

You know, he did have all intent to move forward with proceeding to law school. He was studying for his LSATs. He went and he was doing CLE programming, you know, and he worked not just -- not just pre-pandemic, but even during the pandemic. You know, I think it was a real toll on him that he

wasn't able to be in the office, wasn't able to be around his work colleagues, or his clients, and he would try and return as much as he possibly could.

But I think it really just speaks to who he is, the future he wanted for himself, and how that has been lost. And this is certainly a cautionary tale for anyone who might struggle with these same issues that Mr. Rosato struggles with. It is certainly incredibly deterrent for him to engage in future conduct and, quite frankly, the likelihood that he even will or will be able to is pretty low given the fact of his age upon release and the likelihood of civil confinement thereafter.

So, again, given this history, I won't go through his history of abuse. It was noted pretty thoroughly in our submission. But I do want to note that, despite all of the odds against him initially, he really had done remarkable things for himself in those seven years that he was out prior to the conduct in this case. And for those reasons, we do believe a sentence of 15 years, a decade and a half, is sufficiently harsh here to punish Mr. Rosato, and we would ask for a supervised release term of five years thereafter.

Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

And let me hear from the government.

MR. BODANSKY: We obviously set forth the core

arguments we have in our written submission, so I won't rehash them here, but I do want to address a few points raised by defense in their written submissions and today that I think speak to why the government believes a sentence greater than the 15-year mandatory minimum is warranted in this case.

I think, first, it is important to note that really throughout all of their submissions the defense has failed to truly acknowledge the nature of the offenses here and has tried to portray this really as a case that it is not.

For example, on page 6 of its brief, the defense states that in October 2020, seven months into the pandemic, Mr. Rosato began communicating with persons that identified themselves as females under the age of 18 and asked them to send him photos, some of which were sexual in nature. That's all true, but that falls far short of actually capturing the offense conduct in this case. For one thing, the persons he was communicating with did not just identify themselves as under 18 years old. Some identified themselves as as young as 13 years old.

But more importantly, he didn't just ask these purported minors to send him photos. Really, a better way to characterize what he tried to do was convince them to become his live-in sex slaves. For months, across multiple conversations, he tried to convince seemingly troubled teens elsewhere in the country to move to New York to live with him

so long as they agreed to live by his terms, which involved him being able to have unprotected sex with them as desired as often as he wished, him being allowed to impregnate them, and then ultimately his intention to have sex with their children once they were old enough, which he stated was 12 to 13 years old. That's a far cry from the way his conduct is described in the defense submission, and the defense just fails to fully address the gravity of the offenses here.

The defense's account of the timing of these offenses is also misleading in a critical way. As I just noted, really, the account that the defense gives here is that the conduct began in earnest in October of 2020 largely as the result of the very difficult circumstances the defendant was under during the pandemic, and as the months of the pandemic wore on, he finally, in their words, relapsed and reengaged in this conduct in October 2020. But in fact and as the government has shared in discovery and in pretrial notices, this case was a referral from another F.B.I. office which — from back in March 2020.

So in fact, another F.B.I. office had an undercover conversation with the defendant in March 2020, not October 2020, and that conversation progressed much like the conversations here. The undercover identified herself to be 13 years old, and the defendant proceeded to try to convince that individual to move to New York to live with him and to have sex with him and he expressed his intention to impregnate that

person. Again, that was March 2020, mere weeks into the pandemic, not months into the pandemic. Nowhere in the submissions does the defense address that fact, and I think that really undercuts the narrative here about what drove the defendant in October to commit the other instant offenses.

Fundamentally, I think the defense tries to characterize this as a case of a troubled individual who, after enduring those months of the pandemic, turned to child pornography online, but that just doesn't capture the offense here. In fact, the defendant's intentions were far more dangerous. He attempted over many weeks and across many conversations to engage in really horrific hands-on offenses with multiple children. Again, he began that conduct much earlier than October 2020.

It is also important to note there is no suggestion here that any of this was fantasy or that he did not intend to follow through with any of this. There is no claim of that anywhere in the defense's submissions or the defendant's letter. And indeed, the evidence would not support that. When the defendant finally found a seemingly willing participant in the undercover F.B.I. agent involved in this case, he showed every indication of following through with that and was caught at the final moments and arrested by the F.B.I.

Similarly, defendant sort of misleadingly or incompletely characterizes some of his prior offense conduct.

So, for example, with respect to his first conviction in 2004, the defense states, on page 3 of its brief, that "after losing his mother, the defendant turned to pornography and then at some point found child pornography." Again, that's true; but, again, also not the full story.

The PSR makes clear that, with respect to that offense, the defendant not only possessed child pornography, but also stalked and attempted to kidnap a 13-year-old girl. And it was during the pendency of that case that he engaged in the conduct that led to his second conviction which involved, when he was 24 years old, having sexual intercourse with a 14-year-old 24 times.

I think the fact that the defense and the defendant never really fully addressed the gravity of all of these offenses illustrates the defendant really has not yet come to terms with the gravity of what he has done and has not yet fully expressed adequate remorse for them. And there is one other thing left out of his submissions that's noted in the PSR and in the government's papers. Not only did the defendant engage in all of the conduct just discussed, but a review of the defendant's electronic devices also revealed that around the same time in late 2020 the defendant was engaged in an actual sexual relationship with a 16-year-old. Nowhere anywhere in the defense's submissions does the defendant address that conduct, that very serious conduct, as well.

So, again, I think the failure of the defendant to address these things shows a lacking of remorse. And indeed when reviewing the defendant's letter, he expresses remorse in a number of respects and he apologized to a number of parties, but nowhere does he apologize to the actual minors with whom he communicated and nowhere does he fully acknowledge the horrific consequences that could have occurred had the F.B.I. not intervened in this case.

So I think the government's view is that all of this underscores why a sentence greater than 15 years, the mandatory minimum, is necessary here and warranted here. Obviously, he is subject to the 15-year mandatory minimum as a result of having pled guilty to Count Three, but that's the bare minimum sentence for any defendant convicted of the offense charged in Count Three which involves attempted possession of child pornography. But for all the reasons discussed, the defendant's conduct is far worse than the bare minimum necessary to meet the elements of that offense.

For one thing, he has not one but two prior sex offenses involving children. And equally important, again, he did not merely attempt to receive child pornography, he went far beyond that in terms of what he was attempting to accomplish.

And I think actually some of the cases that are cited by the defendant in their submission further support the

government's position that a sentence greater than 15 years is warranted here. The defense goes through a number of different cases, but it's noteworthy, at least the defense gives no indication that any of those cases involve a recidivist sex offender like the defendant, let alone a twice recidivist sex offender like the defendant; and yet, nevertheless, many of those defendants—I think approximately half—did receive sentences greater than 15 years.

And the one case that the defense cites from this Court United States v. Khan, I think, points in the same direction. The defense suggests that the mandatory minimum there was 15 years. The government's understanding is that the mandatory minimum in that case was in fact ten years. But notwithstanding the ten-year mandatory minimum, the Court sentenced that defendant to 17 years, substantially above the mandatory minimum.

And in some ways my understanding is that the conduct there was worse than here. I think the offense progressed much further there, and a real victim was harmed in a very real way in that case. But what the defendant attempted to do here was no less significant and in some ways even worse and, more importantly, the defendant in *Khan* had no prior sex offense convictions. Here, the defendant has two. The defendant in that case was also 21 at the time that the offenses began.

The defendant here was in his forties. So for all those

reasons, the fact that that defendant received a 17-year sentence on a ten-year mandatory minimum I think only further reinforces the government's position here as with respect to this defendant.

The government's view, at bottom, is that this defendant is extraordinarily dangerous and poses an extraordinary risk of reoffending again. For an extended period of time, he attempted to engage in hands-on offenses with children. He did all of this after being convicted twice before of sex offenses involving children. And for those prior offenses he was sentenced to an eight-year term — he was incarcerated for approximately eight years. That eight-year period of incarceration appeared to do very little to prevent him from reoffending again. Again, I know the defense suggests that it did successfully prevent him from reoffending temporarily, until he encountered the pandemic. I think we have already noted how that narrative does not fully square with the evidence here.

But nevertheless, the pandemic was extraordinary, of course, but hardship is not, and there is nothing to say that the defendant will not encounter hardship again in his life. And he's given the Court no reason, no assurance that if he were to encounter hardship again, after being released, he would not again return to this conduct, as he's done three times already.

The government also takes little comfort in the rehabilitative efforts that the defense has cited. The programming that he's participated in, the government is pleased to see it, of course, but the defendant has participated in programming like that in the past. He did a two-year intensive sex offender treatment program during his prior term of incarceration and intensive outpatient counseling from 2013 to 2018. Again, we commend the defendant for doing that programming, but that did not suffice to prevent him from reoffending.

So for all of these reasons and those cited in our brief, the government respectfully submits that a sentence significantly greater than the 15-year mandatory minimum is warranted here.

THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from the defendant if he wishes to be heard.

THE DEFENDANT: One moment, your Honor.

(Defense counsel and defendant confer)

MS. CABRERA: Mr. Rosato chooses to rest on his letter to the Court.

THE COURT: All right. So as often in sentences, my heart goes out to the friends and family of the defendant who, in some ways, are themselves victims of the defendant's misconduct because they recognize how much potential Mr. Rosato had and how impulses, that undoubtedly strong, undoubtedly

difficult to resist, but nevertheless had to be resisted for the protection of children, were in the end not only the source of his misconduct but the source of his ruination of his otherwise promising life. So there is nothing but sad consequences in this situation.

The government I think rightly points out that we have here both a recidivist and also someone whose intentions went well beyond what I see in more conventional cases of accessing child porn or things like that. This was a far more dangerous, far more vicious situation, and it is unfortunate that the state of modern psychology, psychiatry, and neuroscience is such that it cannot permanently cure people with these impulses. But what we have here is a defendant who went beyond every social protection of children imaginable. So I agree with the government that a sentence even beyond 15 years — and I don't mean to minimize the point made by defense counsel that 15 years is itself a severe penalty, but I think more is called for here.

At the same time, no fellow human being is beyond redemption. On any analysis, when the defendant gets released from prison, he will be of an age when it is less likely that he will engage in these kinds of activities just because, if nothing else, hormonal changes in the body. And it cannot be denied that he would still have the potential at that point to lead a positive life with all of those promises and all of

those capabilities that he has shown in the positive side of his life.

So weighing all of those factors together, as well as all of the other factors under Section 3553(a) of Title 18, I think the right sentence is 20 years.

So the sentence of the Court is that the defendant is it sentenced to 240 months, concurrently on both counts. I think lifetime supervised release is called for here because I don't think we can take for granted that he will, even with all the efforts being made, overcome impulses that are obviously very deep-seated. So lifetime supervised release will be imposed to follow the period of incarceration.

No fine will be imposed because the Court makes a finding this defendant is not in a position to pay any meaningful fine now or in the reasonable future. There is, however, a mandatory special assessment of \$200 that must be paid.

In terms of supervised release, the terms of supervised release are, first, the mandatory conditions that the defendant not commit another federal, state, or local crime; that he not unlawfully possess a controlled substance; that he cooperate in the collection of DNA; that he comply with the requirements of the Sexual Offender Registration and Notification Act. But the remaining condition, the drug testing condition, is suspended based upon the Court's

determination that he poses a low risk of future substance abuse.

There will also be imposed the standard conditions of supervision 1 through 12. They appear on the face of the judgment and will also be gone over with the defendant when he reports to begin his period of supervised release, which he must do within 72 hours of his release from custody.

And finally, there are the special conditions:

First, that he is restricted from viewing, accessing, possessing and/or downloading any sexually explicit material involving minors;

Second, that he will submit his person and any property, residence, vehicle, papers, computer, and other electronic commitment equipment, data storage devices, cloud storage or media and effects to a search if needed by the probation office;

Third, that he will not have any deliberate contact with any child under 18 years of age unless approved by the probation office;

Fourth, that he will permit the U.S. Probation Office to install any application or software that allows it to survey and/or monitor his computer and similar activity;

Fifth, that he will not access any websites, chat rooms, instant messaging or social networking sites that would violate the terms of service of that site;

Six, that he will undergo a sex offense specific evaluation and participate in an outpatient sex offender treatment and/or outpatient mental health treatment program on the standard terms and conditions; and

Finally, that he will be supervised by the district of his residence.

Now, before I advise the defendant of his right of appeal, is there anything else that either counsel needs to raise with the Court?

Anything from the government?

MR. BODANSKY: A couple of quick items, your Honor.

Apologies if I missed it earlier in the proceeding, but if the Court could confirm that defense and counsel — ask the defendant and defense counsel if they have each had an opportunity to read and discuss the PSR and comment on any factual inaccuracies in the PSR, that would be appreciated.

THE COURT: So let me ask defense counsel, I think it's clear from your submission that you went over the PSR with your client, you had one objection which was not accepted by the probation office, but am I correct that, with that one exception apart, you and your client have reviewed and had no problem with the PSR.

MS. CABRERA: May I have one moment, please?

THE COURT: Yes.

(Defense counsel and defendant confer)

Case 1:21-cr-00003-JSR Document 36 Filed 05/22/22 Page 20 of 21 M4s2RosS kjc MS. CABRERA: Yes, that's correct. THE COURT: Very good. Government have something else? MR. BODANSKY: Only one other matter, your Honor. the plea agreement, there is an agreement as to forfeiture of two electronic devices. The government would ask the Court include that. THE COURT: Did you submit an order? MR. BODANSKY: We have not submitted an order of forfeiture, your Honor, but --THE COURT: Why not? MR. BODANSKY: We neglected to do so. We can do that promptly after this proceeding. THE COURT: All right. Any objection to that?

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MS. CABRERA: May I have one moment?

(Defense counsel and defendant confer)

MS. CABRERA: No objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So submit that order by tomorrow.

Anything from defense counsel?

MS. CABRERA: One other thing to note. We would ask that, in terms of where he is housed, if Mr. Rosato could be sent to a facility --

THE COURT: I'm sorry. Again, you need to speak a little louder.

MS. CABRERA: I apologize. With respect to where
Mr. Rosato is housed, we would ask for a facility near New York
City or Augusta, Georgia.

THE COURT: I'm happy to recommend that. As I'm sure you have already told your client, I cannot order it, but I will certainly recommend it.

MS. CABRERA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Rosato, you have a right to appeal this sentence. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And if you can't afford counsel for the appeal, the Court will provide one for you free of charge. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very good. Thanks a lot.

MR. BODANSKY: Your Honor, the government does also move to dismiss Count Two of the superseding --

THE COURT: Oh, yes, thank you for mentioning that.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: And there is an underlying?

MR. BODANSKY: Yes, Count Two of both the underlying indictment and the superseding indictment.

THE COURT: Yes, that is granted. Thanks a lot.